SUBJECT No. 63.

Distribution of water to lands under major tanks.

Mr. Siddaramappa, Holalkere taluk.

Summary of discussion.—In the case of major tanks, the distribution of water to the atchkat lands is not properly and uniformly regulated. Consequently the lands close by receive good supply of water while those far off get none. The owners of the latter are thereby put to heavy loss and this gives rise to disputes among the raiyats. A uniform distribution of water to all atchkat lands may be ensured by providing pipes (ಕಬ್ಬಿಣದ ಅಂಳಗಳು) and making proper divisions. (ಪಂತಗಳು.)

Reply of Government.—The member may apply to the Chief Engineer specifying individual cases of hardship.

SUBJECT No. 64.

Classification of major and minor tanks.

Mr. Subbareddi, Kolar District Board.

Summary of discussion.—Though the rate of *kandayam* levied on wet land both under minor and major tanks is the same, the earthwork of major tanks is undertaken by the Government, while that of the minor tanks is left to the raiyats. The earthwork of minor tanks also may be undertaken by Government or the rate of assessment may be reduced.

Reply of Government.—A general rule is not feasible. Specific cases of hardship may be reported for the orders of Government.

SUBJECT No. 65.

Irrigable atchkat under tanks.

Messrs. Nagegowda, Mulbagal taluk, and Surasastri, Chikballapur taluk.

Summary of discussion.—In the restoration of tanks by the Department of Public Works, the waste weir is lowered and the sluice kept at higher level. By doing so, the entire atchkat cannot be brought under wet cultivation. To obviate this, the Public Works Department may be asked to furnish the Revenue Department with the exact irrigable area under it after the tank is once restored. If the irrigable area is less than the original atchkat, the area that cannot be provided with water may be assessed at dry rates.

Reply of Government.—Will be considered. Specific cases will be investigated.

SUBJECT No. 66.

Silting up of tanks and reduction of atchkat.

(*a*) Messrs. Ibrahimkhan, Sira taluk, Agali Venkataramiah, Tumkur District Board, and Herur Gundappa, Kunigal taluk.

(*b*) Messrs. Kodandaramsetti, Anantharajappa and Ananta Lakshmi Naranappa, Tumkur taluk, Chikkanniah, Tumkur District Board, and Herur Gundappa, Kunigal taluk.

(*c*) Messrs. Kanchi Seethappa and Tati Reddi, Chintamani taluk, Muthur Suryanarayanappa, Rame Gowda and Hanume Gowda, Sidlaghatta taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Many tanks have below them more lands than they can adequately supply water to. In consequence, the crops wither away or give poor outturn.

(*a*) An investigation may be caused to be held in such cases and only lands that can be adequately supplied with water may be included in the atchkat, the rest being converted into dry lands.

(*b*) Something may be done in the direction of raising the waste-weirs of tanks which have become too silted up to supply adequate water to the existing atchkat, and silt-dams may be constructed wherever possible to prevent the further silting up of tanks.

(*c*) Tanks at present do not hold enough water, as they get silted up. They may be restored so as to hold

sufficient water required for irrigating their atchkats. Sluices at a higher level may be constructed.

Mr. H. V. Rangasamy suggested the association of non-officials with the Maramat officers in the selection of works, the preparation of estimates for them and their execution.

Mr. Kadaba Ramanujiengar emphasised the need for regulating the supply of water from tanks. He observed also that the Government officers should satisfy themselves about the sufficiency of water for the wet lands before sanctioning fresh applications as the raiyats will never agree about these matters, if left to themselves.

Mr. Amble Anniah Pandit suggested that not only should the weir be raised but that the sluices should be somewhat higher than the lowest water level, in order that there might always be some water at least in the tank. Such a permanent supply would indirectly benefit the atchkat lands to a much greater extent than ordinarily, by stimulating the springs therein.

Another member pointed out that it would be invidious to refuse applications for supply of water and suggested that it would be more equitable to restrict wet cultivation to specific portions of each survey number under the tank.

It was represented that water was insufficient under the following tanks:—

(1) Doddakere and Chikkere in Ramasamudra, Chamrajnagar Taluk.

(2) Huligundikere, Chikmagalur Taluk.

Reply of Government.—The specific cases brought to notice will be investigated. The general question will also be considered during the current year.

SUBJECT NO. 67.

Remission of assessment on garden lands.

Messrs. Venkatagiriyappa, Krishnappa, and Adiveppa, Sagar taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Remission of assessment on garden lands is not granted when tanks above them breach suddenly on account of heavy rains, on the plea of want of specific rules in the matter. Payment of assessment may be avoided in the case of wet lands by tendering *rajinamas*. *Rajinama* cannot be so tendered in the case of garden lands, because they are generally made cultivable at heavy cost. It may be argued that wet lands cannot yield anything without water, whereas garden lands yield at least as much as would be enough for payment of assessment. But if the tank above the garden land breaches and the supply of water is lost even for a year, it will at least take 8, 10 or 12 years to bring this land again to cultivable state even after the tank is restored. Remission of assessment may, therefore, be caused to be granted in cases where such tanks are not restored within one year after their breach and the power to remit assessment may be granted to the Deputy Commissioners.